TORN PAGES


# The Athens Post.

BY SAM. P. IVINS. ATHENS, TENN., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1853. VOL. V.—NO. 258.



TERMS:

THE POST is published every Friday at $2 per year, payable in advance, or $3, if payment is delayed until the expiration of the year.

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☞ Office on Main street, next door to the old Jackson Hotel.


## THE POST.

### Athens, Friday, Sept. 2, 1853.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 22.

The total number of interments yesterday were 315, being a fearful increase of the previous mortality. Today the total number of deaths reached 283, of which 265 were by yellow fever.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 23.

The interments today were 258, including 234 by yellow fever.

Later dates from Mexico have been received in this city. The government has issued a decree suppressing the title of sovereign as applied to the States of Mexico.

Haro Y. Zamerez, late Minister of the Treasury of Mexico, is dead.

STOCK AND MONEY MARKET.—The American Railroad Journal speaks encouragingly of the Stock and Money markets: It says:

"There has been a gradual improvement in the money market since our last. The prices of stocks do not rule much higher, but the remedy for the inflation of the currency is being steadily applied, and cannot fail soon to bring about a healthy state of things. With weekly returns, the issues of our institutions will be regulated by the wants of business, rather than by the desire to make money by over-banking. It is something to correct abuses where they are seen, and the promptness with which they were acknowledged and met in the present case, shows the existence of a sound sentiment in the community, and the apparent ease with which the banks have strengthened their position, proves our business and mercantile classes to be in a healthy condition. The rapidity with which we commit mistakes is only equally by the celerity with which we correct them. We may be depressed but never broken. We may be more likely to commit mistakes, but we retrieve them quicker than another people, for the reason that we have more inherent strength than any other."

THE HOT SUMMER.—It is stated by a gentleman who recently visited the Smithsonian Institute, at Washington, which has a statement showing the temperature since 1798, that this is the warmest summer since that day, and perhaps the warmest ever known in this country. What is somewhat strange, the average heat this summer, of Richmond and Lancaster, Pa., exceeds that of any other localities in the Union.

☞ It is reported on good authority that Hon. Robert McLane, of Maryland, has been appointed United States minister to Constantinople.

☞ The Washington Union contains a notice from the commissioner of the General Land Office in Washington announcing the withdrawal from public sale and private entry of lands lying within fifteen miles of the route of the proposed railroad from Brandon, in Mississippi, to Montgomery, in Alabama.

☞ Late advices from El Paso, Mexico, state that a serious encounter recently occurred at that place between a party of Americans and a guard of Mexican troops, in which the District Attorney of El Paso county, Texas, was killed, and another person severely wounded. The cause of the outbreak was an attempt by the Americans to rescue a returned Californian from prison where he had been placed by the Mexicans for some offence. The Mexicans were reported to be armed and drilling near the American town of Paso, which[illegible] ed in the greatest danger.

☞ Rev. Eleazer Williams, in a recent conversation with the editor of the Fon Du-Lac Union, stated that evidences were being prepared for the press, which would put the question of his parentage at rest. Among other things, that the affidavit of his reputed mother, lately published, was a gross deception, not by her, but by the interpreter, *who falsely translated her language.* He says that when the substance of the affidavit was told her she denied ever having made it.

☞ The latest European advices state that the Asiatic cholera ir making rapid progress westward, dealing death on every side, and in some places creating the utmost consternation and dismay. Its march on this occasion, has been from Persia direct, and the last accounts left it at Copenhagen, whence come to us the most melancholy reports. As many as *thirty thousand* of the inhabitants are stated to have fled from the city. The frequent passengers in the street are the carpenters' people carrying home the coffins; omnibuses convey full loads of corpses to the burying grounds, where hands are insufficient to dig the graves, and clergy are wanting to read the burial service.

Some cases of cholera have made their appearance at Flensburg and Sanderburg, and also in Denmark, but the persons attacked either come from Copenhagen, or been in contact with such persons.

☞ The special Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Herald writes that President Pearce is determined to leave the subject of the proposed railroad to the Pacific an open question, for settlement by Congress, the different State Legislatures, and the people. In his message to Congress next December he will merely give the result of the labors of the different exploring expeditions so far as known, without advocating any particular route or even the road itself. Gen. Pierce coincides in the opinion expressed in the Herald at the time the debate was going on in Congress relative to the imposition upon the President of the extraordinary duties of attending to the surveying of rail road routes. He is of the opinion that he was elected President of the United States, not President of a railroad, by the people. As to the Cabinet, it is understood that its members are opposed, upon the ground of unconstitutionality, to any project which will grant more than the mere right of way to the road. Under any circumstances, however, the people have determined, says the Herald, that the road must be built. The only real difficulty in the way is the fixing upon the route.

BALTIMORE, August 24.

The steamship Northern Light has arrived at New York with over a million of dollars in gold. Her advices from San Francisco, are to the 1st instant. Joaquin, the notorious robber, had been captured and executed.—The accounts from the mines were favorable.

George Saunders has received his commission as Consul to London.

NEW ORLEANS, August 24.

The interments for the twenty-four hours ending Wednesday morning, were 232, of which 199 were from the yellow fever, thus showing a falling off in the number of deaths, the reports published in some of the Northern papers to the contrary notwithstanding.

In Vicksburg and Natchez the expidemic is raging, and everybody, who can, is leaving.

☞ The melancholy intelligence of the death of a son of Secretary Marcy was received in Washington on Saturday evening. The sad event occurred on board the United States sloop-of-war Preble, when five days out on her recent cruise. It will be remembered, says the Washington Republic, that Mr. Marcy made a southern trip last winter for the benefit of his son, who accompanied him, and who was suffering severely from the pulmonary complaint which has at last removed him to another sphere. The invalid went to sea in the Preble, hoping still against hope for relief. He has found it at last, but beyond the ken of the large circle of friends who will sincerely mourn his loss. He was attended on the voyage by a brother, whose unremitting attentions soothed his dying pillow.

☞ The Washington Star says that the idea of tendering the mission to France to Governor Howell Cobb, of Georgia, is not entertained by the Administration, nor sought for by him. He is going to the Senate. It is also stated that the President has received Senatorial information that General Dix will not be confirmed as Minister to France even if he be appointed.

"THE DRIPPINGS."—A GENTLE HINT.—The Washington Union thus speaks of the family jars at Albany:—

Albany Argus is proving its devotion to the democratic party by disinterring day after day, piles of the buried bones of freesoilism and holding them up as the offspring of the Atlas. This is done in utter disregard of a plain pledge contained in the democratic creed, which binds all good members of the party to resist the further agitation of the slavery question. It is done to the great gratification of whigs at home and abroad.

The Albany Atlas, with a provoking nonchalance, pays no sort of attention to its exhumed productions, because, as the Argus says, it has "substantial reasons in the shape of 'drippings of patronage from the departments at Washington,' for maintaining a cautious reserve." We had not supposed that there was so much virtue in the "drippings" amongst New York editors; and to test the matter we would be glad to see if a share of the "drippings" would soothe the angry feelings of the Argus editor, and induce him to follow the example of the Atlas in throwing hot shot into the whig ranks.

Will the Argus accept a small sop in the skillet and be quiet? The "drippings" are worth looking after. Is the Argus in the mar[illegible] so what are his terms? Let us have the bargain clinched before all the fat is in the fire. Going; going—once, twice—shall we say thrice? The "drippings!" Last chance, gentlemen. Will the Argus accept? A wink is as good as a nod. Gone! ten to one. Knock him down.

A NEW READING OF SHAKSPEARE.—In a country "down East," a democratic newspaper was started, depending mainly for support on the contributions of the "faithful in that region. Its motto was—

"Be just and fear not."—*Shakspeare.*

An old farmer, who had been quite active in promoting the interests of this newspaper enterpize, took up the first number and commenced reading it, with laudatory comments. As he read the motto, his face flushed with honest enthusiasm, and he exclaimed: "Fear not Shakspeare; no that we won't nor any other darned Federalist."

GOOD EXERCISE.—A young lady, recommended to exercise for her health, said she would jump at an offer and run her own risk.

☞ A judge out west has decided that "kissing a body" while "coming through the rye," is legal. This has an important and interesting bearing on the rye culture, and on the happiness of mankind in general.

A POOR RULE.—Wives are often foolish enough to sit up for their husbands, but you hear of a very few husbands who have the patience to sit up for their wives.

## GOLD DISCOVERIES IN OREGON.

The following letter from Capt. Tichenor, formerly of Newark, New Jersey, communicates some intelligence of new discoveries of gold in Oregon, which we have not seen stated elsewhere:

PORT ORFORD, Oregon Territory, May 1st, 1853.

This is a beautiful country, and is settling very fast. There are great numbers of men employed here in getting out timber for the San Francisco market. It is mostly white cedar, the most beautiful wood I ever saw.—There is a great abundance of it in this section of Oregon, but there is very little in the other sections. It surpasses white pine, and sells in San Francisco in the square hewn form, for more than the ready sawed Oregon lumber. There is a very large Indian trade, and there are generally from ten to thirty in one place at a time. Otter skins are worth here from 50c to $1,00 per skin. A persor here with a fifty horse engine, lathe and planing machine, two upright and one circular saw, which would cost about $800, could make $100,000 a year. The price for lumber dressed per M., would not exceed $16, and the freight from here to San Francisco $15, making an expense of $31; the lumber will sell for 90, and thus a profit $59 will be made per M. If there should be only $30 profit, a smart and industrious man could make $75,000 a year. There is no timber on this side of the continent at this time of the kind, and eastern manufacturers cannot ship it and sell it for less than $85 per M.

I am now washing out gold at the rate of $10 an hour. Two others at the side of me, with the assistance of a squaw, (for an Indian man is not worth his food,) are making $50 a day. We will have thousands of inhabitants here in few months as gold is everywhere in this vicinity. All the soldiers in the garrison are at work making from $20 a day upwards, but none less than $16. No person would work for the gold, until my partner tried, and after two or three hours' work he was offered $35 for what was in his machine, which he took. The next day he worked about four hours, and again sold his sand for $40. On investigation it was found that he had sold $60 worth of gold for $35, and $80 worth for $40. We have taken out $80 worth in two hours and forty minutes, and then let escape $10 worth. This was the first mining done here and now it is ascertained that it will yield a rich reward, everywhere along the beach. W. T.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.—The London Morning Post boldly asserts that the Principalities will be evacuated the first week in September, and that soon afterwards the British and French fleets will leave the Turkish waters.

The latest telegraphic dispatch received at Liverpool from London, on the morning of the 13th inst., states that advices had been received from St. Petersburg dated the 5th inst., announcing that the Emperor of Russia has definitely accepted the proposals from the four Great Powers.

A dispatch from Trieste says that the Porte has accepted without modification the proposals drawn up at Vienna, and that an Ambassador Extraordinary was to leave Constantinople for St. Petersburg as soon as the Russian troops should be ordered to evacuate the Principalities.

The latest advices from Constantinople are to the 31st ult., and state that intense excitement existed in that city in cosequence of the refusal of the Hospodars of Moldavia and Wallachia to obey the summons to return to Constantinople—indeed the members of the old Turkish party are so indignant that fears are entertained for the safety of the city, and there is imminent danger that a revolution will result therefrom.

DESTRUCTION OF SHIRAZ BY EARTHQUAKE.—A letter from Persia gives some further particulars of the terrible earthquake at Shiraz on the 21st of April last. The shocks continued, up to the 14th of May, at short intervals every day. The first shock lasted five minutes, when the inhabitants were asleep, and laid nearly the whole city in ruins. The writer, speaking of the scene next morning, says:

"On every side the eye could see nothing but a heap of ruins, streets blocked up with stones, and dead bodies being carried on litters without the walls of the city. It made the heart bleed to see the limbs of persons showing themselves from beneath piles of rubbish, and men, women and children endeavoring to withdraw the mutilated bodies of their friends and relations from beneath the ruins, which, in their despair, they were tearing away with their teeth, their hands and their nails. Out of several thousand victims, the lives of only a very small number were saved. Several shocks occurred for five days, during which it is calculated that twelve thousand persons perished, On the fourth day large bands of brigands made their appearance, and plundered the unfortunate inhabitants, who were without defence and without asylum, of what little they had been able to save from the ruins."

INVENTIONS.—Some one thus sums a few of the advantages of modern inventions: "One boy with a Fourdinier machine, will make more paper in a twelvemonth than all Egypt could have made in a hundred years during the reign of the Ptolemis. One girl, with a power-press, will strike off books faster than a million scribes could copy them before the invention of printing. One man with an iron foundry will turn out more utensils than Tubal Cain could have forged, had he woked diligently to this time."

☞ The N. Y. Evening Post has rather a rich article on the ridiculous outcry the Washington Union is making about M. Bodisco's stopping his subscription to that paper. The Union, the Post thinks, wants to excite a little public sympathy in its favor, by throwing out the impression that the Russian Minister has been trying to muzzle an American press. But quoth the Post:

"The journal that advertises a subscriber because he does not choose to subscribe any longer, virtually intimates to other subscribers that, if they abandon it, it will serve them in like manner. Here is an attempt to extort money by threatening people with a disagreeable notoriety. We have an abhorrence for beggary in all its shapes; but practices of this sort, which combine the part of the beggar with that of the ruffian, are the most abominable of all."

## HON. EDWARD EVERETT.

The New York Herald, glancing at Hon. Edward Everett, in connection with the statement made some days ago, by Mr. Weed of the Albany Journal, that he and some of his friends were the means of securing the U. S. Senate vote confirming Mr. Everett's appointment as Minister to England, says:

"It has become manifest, within the short interval of half a year, that there is not a man in the country more popular with, or more available, or in any way more acceptable to the Union compromise men of the late Whig party, than Edward Everett, of Massachusetts. Within half a year he has achieved a political reputation of which any man might feel justly proud as the result of the labors of a life-time in the field of politics. This, we say, is manifest. The antecedents of a gentleman and scholar of the highest order of respectability, talents and accomplishments, have been crowned with those public acts, in the Cabinet and in the Senate, which rank Mr. Everett as the fit successor of Daniel Webster in enlightened, liberal, national and truly American statesmanship. If the administration of Mr. Fillmore went out in an unexpected 'blaze of glory,' it was due to Mr. Edward Everett and his admirable and patriotic letter in relation to Cuba, and the imprescriptable requisitions of 'manifest destiny,' in their legitimate sense Otherwise Mr. Fillmore had placed himself in a untenable attitude. And if, since the advent of Gen. Pierce, the Senate has been largely enlightened, and the country, upon our international affairs, it cannot be denied that Mr. Everett has contributed his full proportion of the information, and especially upon our relations with Central America.

The Baltimore Times, edited by a gentleman of Democratic proclivities, has the following:

We like Everett's progress. It is the progress of the heart as well as the head; of the citizen as well as the public man. It is the progress of the Christian, the statesman, the philosopher and patriot. There is a heroism in every day life. This heroism is what Everett would raise monuments to; the heroism that makes the honest and industrious man and the good citizen. Everett would teach us to surround our homes with comfort and our fire-sides with cheerfulness. Everett's is the progress of men acting under the impulse of their noblest qualities—his opponent's, the progress of men with every baser passion aroused. Everett would enshrine each hearth with the flowers of domestic peace, his opponents would rear one high artificial wreath as a mockery to hide the universal woe. One seeks to gain an extensive domain saturated with blood; the other, to spread over what we have, the pleasant verdure of rural culture and waving harvests.—One delights in the clash of arm—the other, in the anvil's ring. One would have a fleet to carry death and destruction over the sea; the other would have the ocean whitened with sails engaged in peaceful trade, and messages of love. One would have a Punic war, the other twenty-five years of peace.

There is a flag, white and pure in its representation of innocency, which heralded the advent of a new era, the era of universal peace. There is no blood upon it. It is not wet with tears. It has been planted on every shore and in every land. It is worshipped at every fire side. It waves from our altars. It waves from our cross, and though less obstrusive and glaring than the red banner which evil likes, it is the hope and solace of the world.

This is the age of benevolence, and it is gratifying to witness in one so exalted, the evidence that ambition and the affairs of State, have not made him less a man. Edward Everett, is now the shining statesman of America. *His* progress is true progress, and it will be well if the American people listen to his voice.

TOO MUCH TALK.—The New Orleans Delta, a Democratic paper, utters some sensible, manly words in relation to the recent speech-making exhibition of the President and some of his Secretaries. That paper says:

We are somewhat sorry to be compelled to publish the fact that the members of our Cabinet have caught the contagion, and set out to pass their vacation in the laborious amusements of speech-making on their route. Pierce, Davis and Guthrie are good speakers—the first rhetorical and correct, the second calm and comprehensive, and the third rough and forcible; but this is scarcely the time to exhibit their various characteristics. Even Cushing, with his omnious smartness, is a little *detrop*, and will be regarded as a bore before he has concluded his present mysterious journey. Besides, the President's Baltimore harangue is anything but acceptable; its patronism is too oratorical, and its oratory too patriotic to be a novelty. While we respect it, we feel that we could get along without it.

FORGING AN ESCAPE.—A convict named Francis B. Edymoin has escaped from the Auburn (N. Y.) prison through a pardon procured from the Governor, by means of forged papers, pretending to be signed by the prison officers, recommending *him as a fit subject for* clemency, on the ground that he was in an advanced stage of consumption. Upon the discovery of the fraud, the fellow was again arrested and incarcerated, having five years of his term yet to serve; but an interesting question of law has arisen as to whether he can be legally imprisoned after having been actually pardoned by the Governor, and released by the keepers of the prison.

☞ Some wretch without the fear of the craft before his eyes, perpetrates the following epitaph *over* a defunct Editor:

Here *lies* an Editor!
*Snooks* if you will,
In mercy kind Providence,
Let him *lie still.*
He *lied* for his living; so
He lived while he *lied,*
When he could not *lie longer,*
He *lied* down and died.

☞ A St. Louis lady who not long since married a Mormon and emigrated to the Salt Lake City, writes that the Mormon city is a "first rate place for a new settlement," and notwithstanding sickness in the family and the loss of cows, she is comfortable and contented. About Brigham Young having so many wives, she says, "the number twenty-five is right, and I can tell you he is about the best man living. No man is allowed to have more than one except he can well look after them. Everything here, in the Salt Lake, is pure and holy. Thomas has no thoughts of any more wives! Every man can do as he likes about it."

MRS. PARTINGTON AGAIN.—Mrs. Partington says that nothing despises her so much as to see people who profess to expect salvation, go to church without their purses when a recollection is to be taken.

## WHAT IS RESPECTABILITY.

To judge from the conduct and ideas of some persons among both sexes, respectability consists in driving fast horses, wearing rich laces, drinking champagne, or idling away life. To cut a figure in society, on the promenades, or at a watering place, appears to be the sole aim of many women, who surely were born for better things. To cultivate a moustache, sport a "two forty" trotter, or act as a model exhibitor of coats for some fashionable tailor, seems to be the conception of a dignified and respectable career formed by not a few of the men.

Now being respectable, in either man or woman is, to our notion, doing what is duty. The poorest person, even in what is considered popularly the humblest avocation, who pays his debts, obeys the law, and fulfills his other obligations to society and to his fellow-creatures, is a thousand times more respectable than the wealthy idler, the educated spendthrift, the callous miser, or the fashionable fool. So the modest female, whether seamstress, book-folder, press-tender, store-keeper, or even house-servant, is, in the true sense of the word, infinitely more respectable than the extravagant wife who is ruining her husband, than the thoughtless votary of fashion, than the butterfly flirt. In a word, worth, not wealth constitutes respectability.

Again. It is what really *is*, not what merely *seems* to be, respectable, that men of sense honor as such. The millionaire, who has obtained wealth by knavish practices, though he may creep through the meshes of the law, cannot escape the indignant verdict of an honest public; he may give grand dinners, drive a showy equipage, inhabit a palace, and even subscribe ostentatiously to benevolent purposes; yet, with all his outside guilding, people recognize the rottenness within, and from the very summit of his splendor, trace back the slimy track by which he rose. Such a man, let him do what he will, can never become respectable. A gulf, as wide as that between Dives and Lazarus, separates him from the esteem of the good. So also the low-minded in all pursuits, those cruel and unfeeling towards their fellow-men, charlatans of every hue, hypocrites, demagogues, toadies, sharpers, and all others of a similar kind, cannot be respectable. Pinchbeck never yet passed long for gold. Or, as the old proverb has it, "you cannot make a silk purse out of a sow's ear."

As people are generally what habit renders them, it is for the young that these remarks are meant. The old cannot be cured. If they are shams now, shams they will remain; nothing, alas! can ever make them respectable. But the young have yet their habits to form. Let them take a high standard and become truly respectable.

GOOD-BYE.—The editor of the Albany Register comments thus upon this simple word, so common and yet so full of solemn and tender meaning:

"How many emotions cluster around that word. How full of sadness, and to us, how full of sorrow it sounds. It is with us a consecrated word. We heard it once within the year, as we hope never to hear it again. We spoke it on an occasion, such as we hope never to speak it again. It was in the chamber of death at the still hour of night's noon. The curtains of the windows were all closed, the lights were shaded, and we stood in the dim and solemn twilight, with others, around the bed of the dying. The damps of death were on her pale young brow, and coldness was on her lips, as we kissed her for the last time while living. "Good-bye, my daughter," we whispered, and "Good-bye, father," came faintly from her dying lips. We know not if she ever spoke, more, but "Good-bye" was the last we ever heard of her sweet voice.—We hear that last sorrowful word often and often, as we sit alone, busy with the memories of the past. We hear it in the silence of the night, in the hours of nervous wakefulness, as we lay upon the bed thinking of the loved and the lost to us. We hear it in our dreams, when her sweet face comes back to us, as it was in its loveliness and beauty. We hear it when we sit beside her grave in the cemetery where she sleeps, alone, with no kindred as yet by her side. She was the hope of our life, the prop upon which to lean when age should come upon us, and life should be running to its dregs. The hope and the prop is gone, and we care not how soon we go down to sleep beside our darling, beneath the shadow of the trees in the city of the dead."

REPUDIATION REPUDIATED.—Some two or three years since, the Legislature of Mississippi passed a law conferring upon the highest tribunal of that State, jurisdiction in actions in which the State might be a party, brought to test the validity of the *Union Bank Bonds.*—Such actions have been brought, and the Court has decided, *unaminously*, that the State is bound to pay the Bonds, *and that no vote of the people, nor any law of the Legislature* can affect the question.

We regard this decision as settling the question in favor of the payment of the bonds. The people of Mississippi have never made it an issue that they would not pay the bonds, *provided* they were legal, but took the ground that they had no binding validity. They had too much respect for fair dealing to say that they would not pay an honest debt, so they *assumed* that the claim made upon them was *not* an honest one. The Court of Appeals has now decided the claim to be valid, and the State has now got to face the music; either go for repudiation square out, or pay up. That she will do the latter, we have no doubt. Repudiation is no more popular on this side of the water than in England. The people of Mississippi will be anxious to wipe off a stigma which each citizen is beginning to feel as a personal disgrace. There is no doubt that a very large proportion of propertyholders are decidedly in favor of resuming payment, and this policy, we are assured, will soon become the popular sentiment of the State.

☞ A Judge in Cincinnati is said to have so much *real estate on his hands*, that nothing short of soap and water can relieve him.

## WHAT IS THE CHURCH OF GOD!

What is the Church of God!
Is it in form outwrought
Of stately CREED, the massive work
Built by the Kings of Thought!
Firmly they built and largely planned—
The Priestly Minds of Ages past;
Far o'er the sea of Life and Time
The solemn shades are cast.
Tents, pitched on deserts sands they were,
And folded with the morning light;
Tents, beautified with love and prayer,
Far shining through the Night.
How like the cities of a dream
Those airy tents of doctrine seem:
They flame and vanish like a scroll,
The Pilgrim Armies of the S[illegible]
Encamp beneath each pictu[illegible]
Renew them for the morro[illegible]
And rest, and rise and onward[illegible]
Only the Sleepers linger there.

What is the Church of God?
'Tis man! Immortal Man!
Planned by Creative Will Divine,
Ere Time or Space began.
The heart, the mind, the life, the form,
In the Creator's Image born,
This, this alone is God's great Fane;
Here throngs the saintly Angel train.
All heaven is pictured in its vast
And shining sky—it hath no Past,
No Future—'tis Eternal Now.
Within its walls, for ever bow
All pure Affections, born of Him,
Fairer than pictured seraphim,
And Endless Worship neath its dome;
There God is ever seen and known!

SPIRITUAL RAPPINGS.—*A Capital Hit.*—The Savannah Republican publishes the following communication to oblige personal friends, and in the belief that there is no better way to expose the ridiculous nonsense which is now going the rounds of the papers, with the sanction of names which have been long respected. The writer of the communication asks the Charleston Courier, which publishes Mr. Talmadge's letter, to copy his.

On the night of the 1st inst., in Robertsville, S. C., a citizen of high respectability, sound judgment and unquestionable veracity, suddenly observed various articles of furniture in his room moving about to his surprise and consternation, and soon several raps were made under one of the large tables, and then the following words were uttered in a loud, clear and distinct voice:

"I'm John C. Calhoun; I'll be here again at 3 o'clock of the afternoon of the 4th of July next; I'm going via Augusta to the Memphis Convention, and perhaps Clay, Webster and Franklin will return with me. Collect every one here that you can, charge each $10 for admission, and send the money to my monumental committee in Charleston.

The "medium" having somewhat recovered from his surprise and alarm, asked the following questions:

Q.—Are you now subject to emotions of pleasure and pain as you were in this world?

A.—It is not permitted me to tell you on this head, forbear at your peril.

Q.—Are you still opposed to internal improvements?

A.—No! no! no! I turned my last somerset when I swallowed the Mississippi. I go to the West to further the objects of the Memphis Convention and to direct the explorers in the best route for the Pacific Railroad, the completion of which will soon revolutionize the commercial affairs of the whole world.

Q.—Why do you now seem to be a wanderer?

A.—I am one. The doctrine of Metempsychosis is true. There are some spirits so great that they wander over the earth thousands of years before they can find bodies capable of containing them. Forbear!

Q.—Where is Washington at this time?

A.—In the body of Franklin Pierce.

Q.—Where is Socrates?

A.—In Marcy. He entered his body when Marcy rent his breeches.

Q.—Where is ———, but here

A sudden and luminous ray of light was seen through one of the cracks of the window, and no further questions was replied to.

The foregoing is a correct account, substantially, of this spiritual communication.

The medium will not be answerable for the appearance of Mr. Calhoun at the appointed time, as he was sometimes accused in this world of having changed his opinions; but he will do his best to call him "even from the vasty deep." THOS. JORDON.

June 7, 1853.

☞ A correspondent of the New York Times estimates that upwards [illegible] dred thousand emigrants [illegible] during the past year. A[illegible] which are attracting a good[illegible] the State, common-school education [illegible] the largest share of the public attention. The next legislature, it is thought, will appoint a commission to mature a scheme for the State, to embrace the whole course of a complete education, from the lowest primary school to one or more State universities. Railways, education, and the state debt, will occupy chiefly the attention of the legislature, which meets in its new building in Austin, next winter.

The usually reliable Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer telegraphs to that paper as follows:

Major Mordecai, Gardiner Commissioner, returns tomorrow. Mr. Bowes, interpreter to the Commission, returned today. The testimony of the previous Commissioner is confirmed, and the non-existence of Gardiner's mine in the State of San Louis Potosi is established beyond the possibility of doubt. The mines as described by Gardiner were found in the State of Queretaro.

☞ The Norristown (Pa.) Watchman states that the following lines were taken from a tombstone, upon which there was no name, in an old graveyard in Virginia:—

"My name—my country—what are they to thee?
What, whether high or low my pedigree?
Perhaps I far surpassed all other men—
Perhaps I fell behind them all—What then?
Suffice it, stranger, that thou see'st a tomb—
Thou know'st its use—it hides, no matter whom?"

THE MESILLA VALLEY QUESTION—THE FIRST SKIRMISH.—Boundary wars generally begin by some preliminary skirmishing on or near the disputed line. Upon a nice and delicate case like that of the Mesilla Valley question the imprudence or recklessness of a solitary individual may light up the combustibles of a bloody war. The late news from El Paso in this view is ominous. A conflict between a party of Americans and a guard of Mexican troops, with the loss of a man or two to the former, may perhaps require no very labored construction to denounce as the "shedding of American blood upon American soil." The affair is the more to be deprecat- [illegible] inflammatory condition of both [illegible] disputed boundary. The [illegible] the Americans [illegible] and presump- [illegible] than this, the American party, [illegible] to California, are eager for anoth- [illegible] into the heart of Mexico; while the Mexicans, excited to the highest pitch of Mexican patriotism by the proclamations, edicts, decrees, rewards and punishments, conscriptions and enrollments of Santa Anna, are burning to avenge the disasters of 1846 and '47.

In this state of things the immediate fear is that the late fracas near El Paso may directly lead to a volunteer invasion and armed occupation by the Americans of the disputed district, involving some bloody and serious work with the regular Mexican forces. If such a movement is commenced it will be extremely difficult to stop it by instructions or negotiations. The last alternative of war may be suddenly forced upon the administration by the spontaneous rising of the Texas rangers, or the California propagandists of republican principles, and their descent at several points along the line into the territories of Mexico. We shall wait therefore, with some anxiety for later and fuller intelligence from El Paso. The Mesilla question is very like the Turkish question. In either the exchange of a shot or two may suffice to inaugurate a war which shall mark the most important epoch of the nineteenth century.

TO THOS. GAY'S GRAND CHILDREN.—A large legacy has been left the heirs of Thos. Gay, by friends deceased in England. Thos. Gay married in Virginia, and died, leaving an only daughter, whose children are supposed to reside in Virginia or this State, and these are the parties wanted. Mr. Jno Livingston, 157 Broadway, New York, is the person who has the matter in hand.

MAY AND DECEMBER.—Married in Lincoln county, Tennessee, on the morning of the 26th July, Mr. James Broadaway, a good Democrat, aged *seventy-five*, to Miss Martha Casket, of the same republican creed, and aged *sixteen*, all of Lincoln. Hope ahead!

THE WEATHER.—Here is something on the weather of interest from the New York Courier & Enquirer:

It is a fact known to science that when we have a warm season in this country, the reverse is experienced in Europe. While it has been so hot and sultry here for the last few weeks, in Europe it has been cold and inclement. The circumstance is accounted for in this way:—that the zone of innumerable asteriods in their revolutions are now in such a position between the earth and sun, as to shut off the solar rays from the Eastern Hemisphere, and to leave them to strike without obstruction upon the Western. To these same asteriods are ascribed those phenomena of "dark days" which, at several different periods, have astonished the people of earth.

"Don't act so, Isaac, dear," said Mrs. Partington, as Ike was raising particular about the kitchen, and throwing everything into confusion in a vain attempt to find his ball. "People by'n by will say you are non pompous mentis, as they did about poor Mr. Smith—the doctor says you are of the rebellious sanguinary temperature, and heaven knows what you would do if it should have a tendency to the head—perhaps you'd die of a suggestion of the brain." Ike jumped down from the table on which he had left the prints of the nails in his shoes, and went out, and the good dame shook her head mournfully as she saw him clambering over a high fence and a high shed, when he could just as well have gone out at the gate.—*Post.*

QUARRELSOME BOYS.—There are some boys who always have a quarrel on hand. To-day they are "mad" with John; to-morrow they have a falling out with George; the next [illegible] they are offended with Thomas; and the [illegible] they are not on speaking terms [illegible] Thus it goes, through the list [illegible] quaintances. Some of these quar- [illegible] people quickly get over their resentment, while others retain it and nurse it a great while. In either case, it is a very bad habit, and should be subdued in early life. Let the young remember that it is much easier to get into a quarrel, than to get out of one.

☞ "Mr. Jones, you say Mr. Rosin is a composer. Does the court understand from that that he was a composer of music?"

"No sir-ree, he's called a composer because he never talks to a man without putting him to sleep."

"Crier, call the next witness."

TEMPERANCE FURLOUGH.—The opinion seems to prevail in Emmitsburg, Maryland, that the fatal disease of that place is owing to the improper condition of the water. The Frederick Citizen says, "that in consequence of the above opinion and the belief which is entertained that *brandy* is beneficial, the temperance societies of that place have granted their members a *furlough* for such a length of time as the use of brandy is deemed beneficial to health."

BOOTS AND SHOES.—There has been a very material advance in the price of boots and shoes within three months past, especially in heavy work, and there will be a scarcity of desirable goods and high prices throughout the fall trade. The factories in New England were engaged later than usual on spring orders, then followed a rise in leather, and fully 20 per cent. advance in wages. Hides also continue very high and the market bare.